

NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN SPECIES OF PRISTILOMA.

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In the handbooks of American land mollusks published by Mr. W. G. Binney, as well as in the more general *Manual of Tryon*, but two species of the genus *Pristiloma* are recorded: *P. Lansingi* and *P. Stearnsi*, both described by Thomas Bland in 1875. The original figures and descriptions may also be found in Binney's *Manual of American Land Shells* (1885), and additional information, especially as to distribution, is given by the same industrious author in the *Supplements to the Fifth Volume of Terrestrial Mollusks*. To these sources reference is made for the literature of the species.

A third species, apparently of this genus, was described from Point Barrow, Alaska, by Mr. E. Lehnert, in 1884, under the name *Hyalina arctica*; and Mr. E. G. Vanatta has quite recently described a fourth one.¹ In adding the fifth species to the genus, I have felt it incumbent on me to redefine and figure Lehnert's *Hyalina arctica*, until now unfigured, and not described with sufficient exactness to insure recognition,² nor mentioned in the *Zoological Record*.

Pristiloma is probably closely allied to *Conulus*, differing from that genus chiefly, so far as known, in the ribbed or plaited jaw. But it is only in *P. Lansingi* and *P. Stearnsi* that this form of jaw has been demonstrated; and the other species herein considered to be congeneric with those mentioned are referred to that genus solely upon the resemblance of the shells. Some of them may prove to be depressed forms of *Conulus*, as Dall (*in litt.*) suggests to me.

Pristiloma Taylora n. sp. Pl. IX, figs. 6, 7, 8.

Shell imperforate, discoidal, thin, transparent, corneous, clearly showing the yellow soft parts when these are dried in it; surface

¹ These Proceedings, p. 120.

² That this is the case is shown by the fact that it has hitherto been referred to *P. Stearnsi* as a synonym, though it is much more nearly allied to *P. Lansingi*.

smooth and glossy, with faint growth-striae. *Spire almost flat, comparatively narrow*, slightly more than half the greatest diameter of the shell; whorls four, the nucleus rather large, whorls slowly increasing, *the last wide, double the width of the preceding*, equably rounded at the periphery, flattened beneath, with a deep indentation around the axis. Aperture oblique, *broadly lunate*; peristome simple, thin and acute, *the upper termination inserted decidedly above the periphery*, baso-columellar margin straightened. Alt., 1.1; greatest diameter, 2.5; lesser, 2.16 mm.

Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, near the water-works (Rev. George W. Taylor, July 25, 1895).

This species is named in recognition of Mr. Taylor's services to malacological science, and especially to the conchology of British America. It differs conspicuously from all the species hitherto known by the narrow spire, the last whorl embracing a much more considerable portion of the preceding, the conspicuously wider aperture, and the almost flat upper surface. Generic position unverified.

Pristiloma arctica (Lehnert). Pl. IX, figs. 3, 4, 5.

Hyalina arctica Lehnert, Science Record, ii, p. 172, June 16, 1884 (Boston, S. E. Cassino & Co.).

Through the kindness of Prof. W. H. Dall, I have been enabled to figure one of the original specimens of this species, No. 108, 228, U. S. National Museum. It is a glossy shell with the general features of *P. Lansingi*; growth-striae faint, spire low-conic, whorls $4\frac{3}{4}$, slowly and regularly increasing, the last not disproportionately wide as in *P. Taylori*, but about as in *P. Lansingi*. Aperture narrowly crescentic as in the last-named species. It measures, alt., 1.58; diam., 2.66 mm. The width of the spire a little exceeds two-thirds the greatest diameter of the shell.

Point Barrow, Alaska; found among moss, lichens and other plants used for packing material.

The specimen figured had been broken on the front of the body-whorl, and the outline there has been restored in figures 4 and 5.

It differs from *P. Stearnsi* (Bld.) in surface sculpture and smaller size; from *P. Lansingi* (Bld.), with which it agrees in the characters mentioned, as well as in the nearly vertical aperture, it differs in the lower, submedian position of the periphery, and in wanting the denticulate lip-rib so prominent in that species.

For comparison I have figured a specimen of *P. Lansingi* (Pl.

IX, figs. 1, 2), as the original figures given by Bland and reproduced by Binney are rather crude. This specimen measures, alt., 1.58; greatest diameter, 2.62; lesser diam., 2.4 mm., almost exactly the same as *P. arctica*. It has fully $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

Whether the lip-rib will prove a constant character of *P. Lansingi*, and constantly wanting in *P. arctica*, can only be decided by larger series than have yet been collected; but the slightly greater number of whorls of *Lansingi* in a shell of the same size, with the higher position of the periphery, apparently indicate that *P. arctica* is specifically distinct, and unless specimens of intermediate characters come to light, it must stand as a species.

Prof. William H. Dall tells me that he collected *arctica* at Coal Harbor in the Shumagin islands, and it was taken by Turner at Unalashka. He believes it may prove to be a flat-topped species of *Conulus*.

The species of *Pristiloma* now known may be recognized by the following key:

- a.—Shell sculptured with radial grooves above; lip simple and acute.
 - b.—Grooves crowded, not very deep; spire conic; whorls about 7; diam. 3 or 4 mm. . . . *P. Stearnsi* (Bld.).
 - b'—Grooves deep, separated, the whorls with a corona of low tubercles; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$; diam. 2.56 mm. *P. Pilsbryi* Van.
- a'.—Shell nearly smooth throughout.
 - b.—Aperture broadly lunate; no lip-callus; spire narrow, almost flat; whorls 4, the last wide; diameter more than double the altitude; diam. 2.5, alt. 1.1 mm.,
P. Taylori Pils.
 - b'.—Aperture narrowly crescentic; spire low-conic; whorls regularly widening; diameter less than double the altitude.
- c.—A denticulate lip-rib within the margin of the outer lip; periphery above the middle; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$; alt. 1.58, diam. 2.62 mm. . . . *P. Lansingi* (Bld.).
- c'.—No lip-rib; periphery submedian; whorls $4\frac{3}{4}$; alt. 1.58, diam. 2.66 mm. . . . *P. arctica* (Lehn.).